man Hahn of Ohio was almost paralyzed by this vote against Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cruger, and yet he recovered in time to request that the vote be reconsidered, with the proposition to give each of the contestants, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Cruger, Howard Carroll, and Thurlow Weed Barnes, one-half a vote each.

Mr. Hliss's friends, who were in the committee room, said that they never believed that the time would come when Mr. Bliss should be subjected to the humiliation of such a proposition. But there was no help for it, and after a good deal of speechmaking the proposition to give all sch half a vote was adopted, 27 to 23. The friends of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cruger are very angry over the situation.

The Hon. Edward Lauterbach pointed his fin-

ger at Cornelius N. Bliss during the hearing in this case and said :

We have to gauge our organization very carefully. We have to fight against a great officeholding organization in the city of New York. We have to guard against these rich men, whose prominence and position and wealth have been faunted in your faces as reasons why they should be admitted to the National Convention: these rich men whom we have to fight and whose wealth is used to break down our party, our organifation, which is so strong in its own honesty, represented by prominent men, and which has been able to cast 98,000 votes in the

Mr. Bliss got very red in the face. Carroll and Barnes are not altogether satisfied, for the reason that they believe that Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cruger had no case whatever. And yet, on advice of others, they are, unless the programme is changed, to accept the situation as gracefully

The hottest contest of all, and the one that had the least justice in it, was that of Gen. C. H. T. Collis and Robert J. Wright in the Fifteenth district. The regular delegates were ex-Excise Commissioner Joseph Murry and David Friedson. The readers of THE SUN will remember that the convention in Renwick Hall, at which delegates from that district were elected, was the most disorderly of all the disorderly conventions held in the city. Two-column stories about it were printed in the papers the day following, and everybody knew that Collis was beaten about four to one. Among the reporters who listened to the presentation of the case before Boss Hanna's National Committee were two who had themselves been present at the Convention, and they testified that a star aggregation of liars must have prepared the contest. Faisehoods were told unblushingly in affidavits presented by

Just before this contest was begun Mr. Lauterbach encountered Thomas F. Egan of the office-holding family of Egans, the warm personal friend of Col. S. V. R. Cruger and Cor nellus N. Bliss, Egan called him a Jew, and otherwise grossly insulted him. The language of this personal friend of Mr. Cruger and Mr. Bliss was too vile for print.

The Chairman of the committee when he heard what happened, commanded the Sergeantat-Arms to fire Egan out of the room, but that worthy had already fied. The order was given then that he should not be permitted to come back, and he didn't.

At the conclusion of the case Mr. Lauterbach made a speech that it is not amiss to compare with the famous oration of the Hon. Bourke Cochran at the Chicago Convention four years ago, when the proposition was made to throw Tammany Hall delegates out. It was not so long as Cochran's, but it was eloquent from start to finish.

Twice during its delivery the machine of Boss Hanna was compelled to applaud. Just how good and how subservient a machine it was will be understood when it is said that despite the applause it turned on Mr. Lauterbach and decided the case against him as soon as he was out of the room. It is not possible to do Mr. Lauterbach justice in a condensed report of his speech, and unfortunately there was no stenog-

rapher there to take it, so that it was lost. In it he says the evidence was that Gen. Coilis had hired the hall where the Convention was to be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and filled it with heelers, who held it until an hour before the time for the Convention and then filed out in the street and blocked the passageway, so that the delegates could not get in. Mr. Quigg, who presented the case, charged that these heelers were employees of the Board of Public Works. Turning to Collis, he asked: 'How many employees are there in the Board

of Public Works, Gen. Collis?"

Gen. Collis—There are 2,000: indirectly there are 0,000.

"Ah," said Mr. Quigg, furning to the Chairman, "you see, gentlemen of the committee, that the resources of this gentleman are great."

Everybody laughed except Collis, and he danced in his rage and snorted:

"Not an employee of the Bard of Public Works was in that hall or interfered in any way with the regular proceedings of that Convention.

and you know it. Onigg. you know it."

Mr. Quigg only smiled. When it came the turn of Collis's side to answer the arguments, Collis's counsel got himself disliked by everybody by describing Mr. Lauterbach as a pitiable spectacle, pleading the baby act. At the close of the case, when the motion was made to go into executive session, Mr. Sutherland said he thought there had been enough executive sessions, and as only enough executive sessions, and as only the persons directly interested in the case and some reporters were in the room, he moved that the committee proceed to a build, but the committee would not have that; they had to do their stabbing behind closed doors. The doors were closed and the thing was done in one vote. The result was 27 to 12 in favor of Collis, and was received with grants and cheers. Gen. Collis and his friends were beside themselves with

They rushed down stairs to the telegraph of

They rushed down stairs to the telegraph office, and for an hour they did not do anything but spend money for telegrams. They must have sent off an enormous number—who to, nobody knows. Maybe it was to John Milholland and his band of Cozeyites who were on their road to the Convention City.

It may be said that all talk of a bolt of the New York men from the Convention is at an end. Mr. Platt will not press the matter any further if the Convention shall approve the National Committee's action. It really represents a loss to Gov. Morton of only three and a half votes out of a possible twelve.

This means that Mr. Platt and his friends will remain in the Convention and participate in its deliberations. What Mr. Platt and his followers will do when the Presidential campaign actively begins is another question, although it is asserted that they will perform with cheerfulness any political duty that may be assigned them.

them.
Gen. Anson McCook, seated in place of Alex
T, Mason in the Thirteenth district, will, it is
said, vote for dow, Morton. It is estimated at
Mr. Platt's headquarters that Gov. Morton will
secure fifty-nine of New York's seventy-two

secure fifty-nine of New York's seventy-two votes.

The McKinley votes in the delegation are these: George H. Roberts, Second district; William D. Atterbury, Third district; Frederick Winster, Fifth district; William H. Robertson, Sixteenth district; Thomas W. Bradley, Seventeenth district; George E. Matthews and Wesley C. Dudley, Thirty-third district; N. V. Franchot and Lester F. Stearns, Thirty-fourth district, with Mesers, Bliss and Cruger in the Twelfth district casting one-half vote each for McKinley, and Brookfield in the Thirteenth and Collins and Wright in the Fifteenth easting one vote cach for McKinley, making in all thirteen votes in the New York delegation for the Ohio candidate.

candidate.
Only yesterday Warner Miller declared that all of the anti-Platt contestants in New York county were entitled to their seats and would get them. Mr. Miller spoke without the knowledge of the efforts of Mr. Platt to bring about a different result.

fferent result.

Mr. Miller as a prophet is now without much oner among his Republican friends in this honor among his Republican friends in this thriving town. The Republican dragoons de-clare that they will finish with Mr. Miller this

ll.
The episode that brought about an allusion to
e. Hebrew descent of Mr. Lauterbach, the
hairman of the New York County Committee,
as one of the fruitful sources of comment to-

The actual facts were that, while leaving the The actual facts were that, while leaving the room after concluding his argument in one of the coniests, one of the strangers who had been admitted to the room by the doorseeper, and whose name was subsequently given to the Chairman as Mr. Egan of New York, made a coarse-remark, which he conjed with an allusion to Mr. Lauterbach's race. When the next contest was called and Mr. Lauterbach was again admitted. Committeeman Yerkes of Louisville, who was not in sympathy with the side represented by Mr. Lauterbach, called the attention of Senator Carter to the circumstance and uttered an indiginant project against the sessions of the committee being distracted in sur humaner. Chairman Carter insisted upon the name of the offender being made public, and when this was done called it to rettines and awaited a response. None came, and then he explicitly demanded: "Is Mr. Egan it, or count." Again there was no response, and Gen. Colles, of Commissioner of Public Works of New offered is that the committee was afraid to ge

York, who was one of the contestants in the case, on hearing it mounted a chair and, after scanning the assemblage, vouched for the fact that the offender was not in the room. Chairman Carter accepted the assurance, and notified the doorkeeper that under no circumstances was Eagan again to be admitted.

Subsequently, in closing his argument on the pending case, Mr. Lauterbach took occasion to refer to the matter, and to say that no question

HERE AND THERE IN ST. LOUIS

The Maine Delegation Arrives Red Hot for

Reed-Other Incidents of the Day.

Boss Hanna's National Committee chose the

headquarters of the New York delegation for

harpooning the New York delegates. The com-

harpooning the New York delegates. The committee had been sitting in Thomas B. Reed's headquarters all the week. It was fred out of there yesterday evening. Its own room on the fifth floor of the Southern Hotel was not big enough to hold it, and there were only three or four rooms in the hotel large enough. The Wabbler's friends had two, but they were needed so badly for campaigning that Hoss Hanna did not ask for either of them. The Morton men agreed to let the committee have their room until 6 o'clock this morning. The chief decoration of their room is a seven-foot portrait of Gov. Morton and the portrait stared the committee in the face while it was harpooning the friends of the original. It was bo'clock this morning when the committee finished the hearing of the last contest, a single district in North Carolina, and for the first time in a week the Hanna machine stopped its work of crunching and grinding.

There has been a very general impression in

New York city that the Hon. William H. Suth

erland of Rochester was a sort of a soft mark

erland of Rochester was a sort of a soft mark and did not have the fight in him that was essential to face the machine of Bess Hanna with any hope of success. This impression, it turns out, is all wrong. The Hon. William II. Sutherland is the Old Hoy on wheels when it comes to scrapping. He held up the Hanna machine like a veteran, and he banged the members of It up hill and down dale. If it had not been a brass-lined, copper-rivetted affair it would have "busted." But Bulldozer Thomson was on hand at all times to tighten the screws as they came loose, and, in the language of Col. Abe Slupsky, Mr. Sutherland was "up agin the bricks gettin his face sushed in." He was thoughly against an armor-plated battle

agin the bricks gettin his face bushed in." He was thumping against an armor-plated battle ship. The Hon. Edward Lauterbach and the Hon. Lemuel Eli Quigg also covered themselves with glory, but in their cases it was not so remarkable. Everybody knows that they are follows:

When the Bliss-Cruger contest was before the

counsel to the Bliss-Cruger contingent, had

was to annoy and provoke the speakers. Chairman Carter was getting tired of the annoyance and he almost hammered a note in the table. The Hon. Sam Fessenden braced back in his chair and said sarcastically:

"And this is the crowd, is it, that claims it was buildozed? Well, weil."

The cold chills ran up and down the back of

Assistant Boss Hahn when the vote in the Bliss-

Cruger case was taken. The motion was made

open to-day immediately after the arrival of Senator Lodge. Plastered all over the walls and

senator Lodge. Plastered hi over the walls and on the door and on the walls leading to the rooms are signs in great big gilt letters:
"We're for gold." "We're for gold."
"We, the Massachusetts delegation, armed with axes, are scouring the town to-day for a Nt. Louis reporter who wrote a piece about Mr. Lodge and printed his name Henry Cabbage Lodge."

In the Hanna headquarters there is a litho graph hung up which, if Mr. McKinley is nominated, is to be used as a campaign cartoon. It

insted, is to be used as a campaign cartoon. It portrays McKinley beautifully arrayed in a frock coat and shiring silk hat, and between his ingers is a half-burnt perfecto. He is grasping the hand of a plain and apparently honest laboring man in overalls, and semelow there is a peculiar look in the workingman's face when he looks at the Hon, Hill McKinley arrayed in silk attire and smoking an imported cigar. Underneath is "Prosperity, Protection, and Patriotism."

word or two of his neighborly greeting. In

order to be a little more polite than on the

ordinary days of the week one of the leading citizens said to a friend whom he esuicd in the hotel corridor this morning; "Ah, I believe I have had no apportunity as yet of grasping your manly flesh."
Then he grasped it.

The Republican party may be, as it has often

claimed to be, the party of morality, but the representatives in this city to day have not as-

representatives in this city to day have not asaisted to make the Sabbath holy. In fact a St.
Louis Sunday is something wonderful to contemplate. Every theatre, concert hall, beer
garden, dime museum, barroom, gambling
house, and disreputable house in town is wide
open to-day. There are matnecs in the theaires, gay parties in all the restaurants, and
the beet patrons among them all are the delegates and hangers on of the great Republican
Convention. The town shows signs of overcrowding for the first time during the week, and aimd
all the mass and confusion and hubbat the
nicknocket piles his trade with apparent freedom from interference by the police.

One of the oddest things done by the National Committee was the selection of a dewish rabbi to be the charles of the Convention. Evidently

Hanna machine and the Hon, John S. Wise,

mixed up in another A. P. A. fight if the select a Protestant or a Cathodic, and therefore the happy thought struck it of taking a Hebrew. The rabbi expresses his surprise to a St. Lonis reporter at his selection and intimates that he owes his good fortune to the intervention of his friend Nathan Frank, the Missouri member of the National Committee and political backer of Col. Abe Shipsky. To the reporter the rabbi, whose name is Samuel Sale, and who is paster of Shaare Emeth Congregation, said:

"Nothing could have been further from my thoughts than such an appointment; but most assuredly I appreciate the honor. The fact that my brothers and other members of the family are dyed-in-the-wool Democrats would have prevented me from asking for the place had I even thought of it. My brothers have referred to me as a Mugwump from the fact that I have voted the Republican ticket a few times, I was shorn in Louisville, Ky. My uncle voted for Audrew Jackson, and my family have been Democrats through a few generatins. I amnot taking an active part in politics, though I have generally voted the Democrats should nominate a free-silver candidate I should feel constrained to vote the itepublican ticket at the coming election."

Rabbi Sale says further that he assumes the stances was Eagan again to be admitted.

Subsequently, in closing his argument on the pending case, Mr. Lauterbach took occasion to refer to the matter, and to say that no question of race prejudice should be allowed to enter into the adjudication of any case with which he was identified.

This suggestion was resented in a taunting and sarcastic tone by Mr. Spooner, who appeared for the Collis side. He charged Mr. Lauterbach with performing the baby act. In referring to his race, insinuated that his organization and leadership was repudiated by the Hebrowa of New York, and cited as a proof that the Collis side was not antagonistic to the Hebrowa the fact that one of those who was prominently identified with it was himself an adherent of Judaism.

There was talk to day that the defeated delegates in the Fifteenth New York contest would seek a rehearing at the hands of the National Committee to-morrow morning, but up to a late hour this evening nothing definite regarding their intentions could be accured from the friends of Mesers, Murray and Friedson, who were turned down.

When a suggestion concerning a rehearing was broached in a group of which Congressman quigg and a Western Hepublican sitting in the National Committee on a proxy were members, the latter said emphatically that it would be good policy for the Platt leaders to let matters remain as they were and await action by the Committee on Credentials.

on."
Rabbi Sale says further that he assumes the Republicans and Democrats pray to the same God, and therefore he could see no impropriety in his selection, and in this the Republican will probably agree with him.

In a little colored church here to-day a drunken Ohloan staggered in and interrupted the ser-

en Ohloan staggered in and interrupted the service by shouting:

"What's the matter with Hauna?"

The good preacher looked over his glasses and announced gravely to his congregation:

"We'll now sing that hymn, that 'Slough of Sin,' was man Hanna's marching in.'

And the hymn, "The Slough of Sin," was sung. The Ohloan was grabbed by the nape of the neck and swung into that slough of sin known here as the Four Courts.

Outside of this little colored church the only religion seen in this town to-day seemed to be in the hands of the Salvation Army. The Army made a great play for the deligates. They came around in front of the Southern Hotel, stopped under the banner of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and they sang "Jesus Came to Save the World," and fifty other hymns. At the conclusion of their service one of the men solidiers in a loud voice invited the crowd to come around to Market Square. "There will be good music," he said, "and good singing. Come around there and we will tell you who is running this campaign." vice by shouting: St. Louis, June 14.-The Maine delegation arrived this morning with a band at its head. Without waiting for breakfast and scarcely taking time to get a St. Louis cocktail of gin and wormwood bitters, the delegation, with the band pounding for all it was worth, headed for the Reed headquarters in was worth, headed for the Reed headquarters in the Southern Hotel. It was the first band to reach the town, and it seemed to recognize its prerogative, for it shricked and wailed and lowled as it led the delegation up to the head-quarters alongside of which is the private room of Joe Manley. The former Augusta postmaster was asleep at the time, but he was quickly aroused, especially when the band led the dele-gates in singing:

Reed. Reed. Reed. aroused, especially when the band led the delegates in singing:

Reed, Reed, Reed,
Rah for Reed,
T. B. Reed,
The delegates and the band remained there nearly an hour, and then they formed in line and marched to the Hanna headquarters on the same floor. Nobody here calls them the McKiniey headquarters. They are distinctively known as the Hanna headquarters. Then the band and the delegates boomed out for Reed and the frommaster of Cleveland for the first time since he arrived here was convinced that the friends of Reed would stick by him to the last, even though Joe Manley bad descreted him. The band brought with it the first genuine enthusiasm that there has been here so far. It brought with it the first cheer for any candidate.

paign."
"Mark Hanna's running it," shouted a man.
"No, he is not, brother," replied the soldier;
"Jesus Christ is running it."

Members of the National Committee are pluming themselves upon their success in disposing of the immense mass of work thrust upon them without holding a Sunday session, against which the conscientious scruples of several of the members strongly rebelled. The committee disposed in ail of 108 cases, only remitting to the Convention for settlement the delegates at large from Mississippi, belaware, and Texas, and the delegates from two of the New York districts and one California district. The number of cases was so great that, as one of the members of the committee frankly admitted, it was a physical impossibility to give all of them a careful judicial consideration, and many were decided almost at haphazard. A very large proportion of the cases will be fought over again before the Committee on Credentials when the Convention is organized, and may delay the memination until late in the week. pluming themselves upon their success in dis-

A New York man writing to one of the news paper reporters here says of the interview with the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, which was printed in THE SUN on Friday last:
"It range out like a trumpet, but," he went on,
"the St. Louis McKinley combination consists
of pork and putty and caterpillar backbone,"

Every street car in St. Louis bears this label: "Chaucey M. Depew and a chorus of five hundred at the Auditorium on Monday night."

The handsomest man that the people of St Louis have ever laid eyes is ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire. He is a beauty. When he walks along a street the ladies all turn and look

walks along a street the hades an turn and not at him and say:
"Who is that handsome New Englander?"
Mr. Chenev is in mighty bad odor with the other New England delegates. As a part of the machine of flors Hanna he voted in every case that came before the machine to seat the McKinley delegates. The Vice-Presidential beom of D. Russell

Brown of Rhode Island came to town to-day, and all the printing presses in St. Louis are busy this afternoon printing pictures of the candidate. Headquarters were opened in the Southern Hotel, and every pillar in that clace was decorated with one of the freshlysprinted A man just in from Canton bears out all the

stories that have been told about the superstition of the wabbling candidate. He has spent tion of the wabbling candidate. He has spent more than a month near McKinley and has had a good clanace to study him. He says that McKinley is about the weakest specimen of humanity that it was ever his misortune to run up against. He is afraid of his own shadow. Talking about the St. Louis cyclone the visitor said that for two days after it the wabbler nearly worried himself sick. He declared that it was the most unlucky omen that there could possibly be. He did not want the Convention held in St. Louis, he wanted it to adjourn to some other town. St. Louis was hoodoosed, he said. It was learned from another man from Canson that the author of the now famous "passied be the hand learned from another man from Canton that the author of the now famous "passed be the hand that dares to write a political joke about Major McKiniey's Esincere sympathy for St. Louis" was no other person than Major McKiniey him-self.

A St. Louis newspaper heads an article "The Blacks Wants Gold."

The iridescent John E. Milholland and his band of Coxeyites blew into town to-night. Strangely enough, their coming excited nobody. The moment they struck the city they were swallowed up by the crowd. Nothing has been heard of them since, and nobody knows where they are. The stock petition that the Iridescent John carts around with him wherever he goes came, too, and it will probably be put in celd storage at the Union station. This petition was first utilized for Olive Teall. It has been used in Alliany and other places. It is a roll of paper as his as a water wheel. Whether there is any writing on it or not nebody knows. So far as can be ascertained, hobody ever looked at the inside of it. It is certain that it will never be looked at here. Strangely enough, their coming excited nobody, looked at here.

Cruger case was taken. The motion was made by Mr. Sutherland to seat Thurlow W. Barnes and Gen. Howard Carroll, the regular delegates. On the roll call the motion was carried, 25 to 22, This was an actual majority of one, because Mr. Hain veted himself to seat them when he saw he was beaten, so that he could move for a reconsideration. Mr. Barnes and Gen. Carroll held their seats eractly three-quarters of an hour after this. Then the second vote was taken. It was on Hain's motion to reconsider, It resulted 27 to 23, and, with the exception of the first vote, was the closest one taken in any of the cases. After it was taken one of the committeemen announced that Mr. Cruger would be very glad to divide a seat with Gen. Carroll, Mr. Cruger, he said, was absolutely certain that he was elected to a whole ceat and was justly entitled to it, but he had the greatest respect for Gen. Carroll, and therefore, would divide. Mr. Sutherland made a great fight against any half-seat proposition, but he was knocked out. Afterward he said in a disgusted sort of way that he didn't think it was necessary to hear any more cases, as evidence did not count, and therefore the committee might first as well vote to give all of the delegates half a seat each without hearing their cases. A vote was taken on this proposition and it was voted down.

The Massachusetts headquarters were thrown The Hon, Chauncey M. Depew has always been considered the favorite American of the Prince of Wales. It appears now that he has a Prince of Wales. It appears now that he has a rival. An interview printed to-day with a man just home from Lugiand says:

"The Prince has been watching the work of Thomas c. Platt with a great drall of interest, and is on the qui vive for the result of Mark Hahna's management of the McKindey interests. Of the latter's election, if nominated, the Frince would not say that it would please England, but intimated a sound-money plank for the Republican party would attract British money to American securities."

and Oom Jack Gowdey of Indiana, have gotten into a tangic. It is a well-known fact, although it has not been formally announced as yet, that Gen. Wallace will be a candidate for the United States senate against Fairbanks, who has been selected temporary Chairman of the Convention. He has many friends in the race, but Gowdey is not in the list. The Chairman favors Fairbanks and a majority of the State Committee is with him, On Saturday afternon Gowdey cailed on Gen. Wallace with the information that the committee desired him as the Indiana member of the Committee on Resolutions.

"We want a good man," remarked Gowdey, "and we have decided upon son."

Gen. Wallace extlently could not understand Gowdey's action in the matter. He could not see from whence he derived his authority to dictate. He tool Cowdey so in language that was so plain that there was no chance for misinterpretation. Now there is a feud, and nobody knows how it will end. into a tangle. It is a well-known fact, although

Col. Henry Swords, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Committee, has made himself the best liked official of the Convention officials by his unvarying contesy. It is not at all unlikely that he will again be selected to the post he holds, and everybody will be happy if he is.

She was asked to-day what she was here for. She said she came to the Convention. She was She said she came to the Convention. She was asked what she wanted, and she replied: "Nothing at all. Why is it that men can hever explain one's presence at a convention without assuming that she, are after something? I am not here in the interest of any candidate. I am not here to advance the cause of woman's suffrage, nor to preach temperance. I am here simily to after it the Convention and shall remain in the city until it is over." Mrs. Foster said that her randellate for President was whoever the Convention nominated, She said that if she could have a family making the platform she would have a strong declaration against silver. "Bo! favor the use of the word gold in the platform? Well, gold is a good word. It is short and suphomous, and calls up pleasant pictures. At any rate, I think the party ought to say just what it means. I never did believe in obscuring meaning for the sake of sound any more than I believe in keeping out of sight to make appearances better."

Now that the National Committee has selected Charles Fairbanks of Indiana for the temporary Chairman, Mr. Fairbanks is putting In hard licks in his speech. It is then to be sub-mitted to Mr. Hanna, who will cut out anything he does not like. Mr. Hanna at the proper time will also mange the speech of Sepator John M. Thurston, who is to be permanent Chairman.

There are some folks here who believe that there is a prospect that the Convention will last

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until Saturday next. It is their idea that unless Mr. Hanna comes down there will be such a fight on the money plank that it will delay the work of the Convention. The general opinion to-night, however, is that things are likely to improve, and that the Convention will come to an end on Thursday.

HEADQUARTERS OF CANDIDATES.

A Marvellous Work of Art in the McKin-ley Rooms - The Reed Display. St. Louis, June 14.-All four of the leading candidates, McKinley, Reed, Morton, and Allison, have their headquarters at the Southern Hotel. McKinley's headquarters are designated by on allegorical representation of "Protection." a marvellous work of art. It represents in the foreground five female figures, fat and florid, one of them standing and holding aloft in one hand the stripes and starry shield labelled "Protection," and holding in the other hand a sword, on which she leans. The other females are squatting around in rather ungraceful attitudes-one of them appearing to be sented on a Texan steer, which looks as if it would like to get up on its feet, but was too heavily laden to do so. In the background of the picture is a wild prairie, with no sign of life or human habitation. It puzzles even an Ohio man to determine where the "Protection" is meant to come in.

While it appears to be conceded that McKinley has the votes, it is quite certain that the Maine people have made the finest display in behalf of the man of their choice. The Reed quarters are in the parlors of the Southern, a mag ificent suite of rooms that have been elaborately decorated with tri-colored bunting, festoned from the chandeliers. Banners hearing the seal of the State and other flags have also been utilized. The most imposing effect, however, is made on the outside of the building. The edge of the porch over the main entrance bears the words "Reed Headquarters," and at each end "Reed" appears in meandescent electric lights, which at night throw a brilliant glare unon a banner suspended across the street containing a fairly good picture of the Speaker and the inscription: "For President, Thomas B. Reed."

The largest room on the parlor floor—at the ley has the votes, it is quite certain that the

containing a tairly good picture of the Speaker and the inscription; "For President, Thomas B. Reed."

The largest room on the parlor floor—at the head of the stairs, and in normal times the "Ladies' Ordinary"—is the Morton headquarters. The walisand ceiling are profusely draped with bunting, and at one end of the room the serene and transuil countenance of Mr. Morton beams upon all who enter.

Down stairs on the office floor, and close to one of the four large entrance doors of the hotel, another room; sitted up for those who are attached to the political fortunes of Senator Alison of flowa, and whose faith is strengthenel and stimulated by editorial assurances from a a lies Moines paper, oppes of which are strewn around, that he has no idea of withdrawing from the contest, and that his name will be presented, without fail, as a candidate for the Presidency. Nevertheless, the Allison boom is not developing the proportions that were expected of it. The 1-riminal Railroad officials to-day received notification from the Superintendent of the Walisah line that the special Convention trains scheduled to start from the Hawkeye State loaded with Allison boomers had been countermanded. One of them was expected by hing 1,000 Allison rooters from Des Moines alone.

In these spacious halls, corridors, and public rooms of the Southern the friends and adherents of the several Presidential candidates meet as on neutral ground. On lic rooms of the several Presidential canaddates meet as on neutral ground. On
two opposite sides of the square hall
which forms the landing of the parlor floor the presentments of McKinler and
Reed giganuc heads and faces look upon and
seem to relever at each other, while they appear
to strive to look pleasant and amable to the
crowds that surge tost them. To some of the
intervening columns are attached, within more
modest proportions as to size, photographs displaying the features of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, wearing his constant but impenetrable
half smile, suggestive of a world of meaning,
but with no interpreter to give it words.

Delegations from Most of the States Open Their Meeting Places.

Sr. Louis, June 14. State headquarters were opened up by delegations from nearly every State to-day. Many of them are handsomely decorated, and were througed with visitors from noon until late this evening. The McKinley headquarters, on the parlor floor of the Southern Hotel, which have been open several days, were supplemented by an additional room on the ground floor. In this room an oil portrait of McKinley was placed opposite one of Lincoln, and pictures of Grant and Hayes were also displayed. There was plenty of bunting on the walls, and a big stack of McKinley speeches, in pamphlet form, was ready for all comers. The room was crowded all day. In the up-stairs room there was also plenty of bunting, and a crowd in the corner room of the suite. From that a favored few, whose cards were first sent in, were admitted through an inner door to an adjoining room, where Mark Hanna, Gen, Grosvenor, and the other maragers of the McKinley boomattended to lusiness.

McKinley badges and buttons were pler tiful, and there was a lively demand for linen dickeys built to fit over the shirt front, and pertrait of McKinley. The supply of these queer souvenirs was quickly exhausted.

The California headquarters are the ladies parlors of the Southern. A number of lades beined entertain, visitors there during the afternoon.

Channey I. Filley has opened quarters at several days, were supplemented by an addi-

parlors of the Southern. A number of ladies belied entertain, visitors there during the afternoon.

Channey I. Filley has opened quarters at the Planters, where his pertraits and buttons are dealt out laviship. At the end of the room is a motto, "Stand Up for Missouri," Mr. Kerens, his rival, has his headquarters at the Southern.

New Jersey has taken two floors in a building at 362 Fourth street, half a block from the Southern. One of the most noticeable rooms opened to-day was that of the Tipoccanoe Club of Cleveiand, O. It is on the ground floor of the Southern, and the fourwalls, and ceiling as well, are completely hidden by building. Eike all other Ohlo rooms, a big McKinley pertrait is the most consplcuous feature of the decoration.

Hinois has a large room on the ground floor of the Southern, and Colorado is on the parlor floor of the same hotel. Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska also have headquarters at the Southern. Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin are at the Lindell, Connecticut, Maryland, and Texas are at the Laclede, and Kausas, Kentucky, and Tennesses are at Hursis.

The seventy-six New York delegates will hold a meeting at their headquarters to increw to ther matters of detail.

It is understood that Mr. Edward Lauterbach, will be chosen to exceed the New York will be the the linder of the state members of the Committees on Resolutions and Credentials and to consider other matters of detail.

Resolutions and Credentials and to consider other matters of detail.

It is understood that Mr. Edward Lauterbach will be chosen to represent New York on the Committee on Resolutions and Frederick S. Gibbs on the National Committee.

The Connecticut delegation organized to-night with ex-Gov. Morgan T. Buikeley. Chairman, and C. M. Jarvis, Secretary and Treasurer. Samuel Fessenden was again chosen member of the National Committee and appointed member of the tomalitee on Resolutions.

The meeting was a protracted one lasting over two hours. Most of this time is said to have been spent in an effort to agree on presenting a solid front on the first ballot for President. C. Jarvis afterwards said that the member of the National Committee, Mr. Fessenden, alone held out for Reed. The other members of the delegation are all pronounced for McKinley, and in his opinion they will vote for him on the first ballot.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS.

THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NEW STRUCTURE DETERMINED. Work to Be Begun This Summer and Com-

pleted in Four or Five Years-Plans for the Greatest Engineering Project Here. abouts - Problems of the Terminals. Before the summer is ended the Chief Engineer and the Commissioners of the new East River bridge believe that ground will be broken for the beginning of the erection of that structure, and that within four or five years they will have completed the greatest highway as well as the biggest and most im-

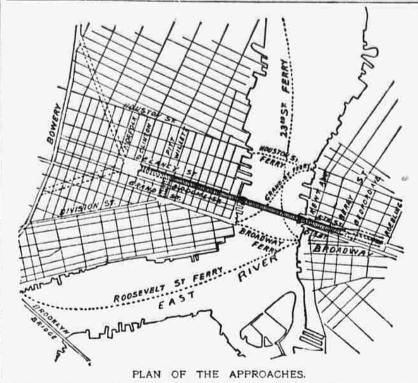
The male plans have advanced far enough under the direction of Chief Engineer L. A. Buck to enable one to tell a good deal about the bridge. In general appearance it will be like the Brooklyn Bridge, but with marked differences in detail. Like the Brooklyn Bridge, it will be a suspension bridge, its weight carried upon four immense cables of steel, but, unlike it, the towers which will hold the cables aloft will be of skeleton steel in-

of Greater New York.

chasm, fifteen feet longer than the span of the Brooklyn Bridge, the cables must support themselves first, then the bridge structure and every possible load that might be put upon it, and after all this have to spare, to meet emergencies, the ability to carry three times this entire load before reaching the breaking point. The cables for the new bridge will be made of straight steel wires, each of No. 6 gauge, and each cable will be between 17 and 18 inches in diameter. This is three inches more than the Brooklyn Bridge cables and this means an ability to carry 30 per cent, more weight. Each cable will be made up of nine-teen strands and each strand will contain 271 wires, each 3-14 inch in diameter. Each cable will therefore contain 5.149 wires, or 20,500 wires in all and every wire will be capable of carrying a load, including its own weight, of 5.000 pounds. The total strength of the cables will be 51,490 tons. The engineers have not worked out the weights of the actual parts to be used for the bridge yet, but assuming that the load is to be one-third of this, the weight of the bridge structure from 40 wer to tweer will not be far from 17,000 tons, all of steel. It is not decided yet whether the wires shall be galvanized or coated each with oil and paint.

In the making of the cables the interesting coastill of the cables the cables the making of the cables the interesting coastill of the cables the cables the making of the cables the interesting coastill of the cables the cables the cables the making of the cables the interesting coastill of the cables the cables the cables the cables and cables the cables the cables the cables are called the cables the cables the cables the cables are called the cables t portant engineering project within the area

In the making of the cables the interesting operation of stringing them wire by wire across the river, as was done on the Brooklyn Bridge, will not be seen again. Mr. Buck in-tends to have the cable makers construct each strand complete, and bring it to the bridge. Then it will be passed up over a great pulley at one of the towers and towed across the river



on a traveller running on a working cable, which will be first stretched over the towers. For a covering to the cables Mr. Buck expects to use a jacket of iron, put on in sections. This he expects will be cheaper than binding with wire and much better, inasmuch as it can be removed at any point at any time to permit observation of the condition of the cables. stead of granite masonry. Naturally the first actual work of con-truction will be the laying of the foundations for these towers and for the enormous masses of stone masonry, known technically as anchorages, which must be planted in either city at the points where the

planted in either city at the points where the great cables come to earth beyond the towers and there be the sheer force of their mass hold the entire structure, tens of thousands of tons in weight, in balance. The site for these piers and anchorages, as well as the site for the main part of the bridge approaches, has been fixed.

On this side of the river the bridge will enter the city just within the southern line of Delancey street, and proceed straight along the course of that street at least to Pitt street. On the Brooklyn side it will enter the city in the centre of the block between South Fifth and South Sixth streets. From there it will proceed in a straight line, but one slightly diagonal to the street lines, until the northern line of the bridge touches the southern line of South Fifth street at Bedford avenue. Its further course has not yet been determined. Where the Brooklyn pier will stand is now open water, for both piers will be built clear out to the furthest line allowed by the law which is to run from tower to lower to prevent the sales.

A great part of the weight of the bridge will be made up of the enormous stiflening truss which is to run from tower to lower to prevent the sales.

A great part of the weight of the bridge will be made up of the enormous stiflening truss which is to run from tower to lower to prevent swill be in two parts, each opposite to one water for the cables.

A great part of the weight of the bridge will be made up of the enormous stiflening truss which is to run from tower to lower to bower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to bower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to bower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to bower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to bower to bower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to bower to bower to prevent which is to run from tower to lower to bower to bower to lower to lower to bower to bower to lower to bower to bower to be an and



WHAT THE NEW BRIDGE WILL LOOK LIKE.

what the new bridge will have its outside line only just beyond the head of the present wharf at Desire the head of the present wharf at Desire the head of the present wharf at Desire the head overlying mid into the solid rock, to make certain where to find a resting roke for the will probably be done. Four holes have been completed with the diamond-edged drill, and it is now practically certain that a hard, solid guess rook lies at a depth of about sixty-one for the law of the solid rock, to make it reasonably vertain that a hard, solid guess rook lies at a depth of about sixty-one for the law of the solid rock in the other side yet, but soundings to the rock taken last November by Mr. Buck, make it reasonably vertain that the same rock is there, but at a death of from seventy to seventy-live (The work of getting to the rock for the foundations of the piers will be done just as it was done for the Brooklyn bridge a quarter of a century ago, creat caissons will be built, towed to their places an in the dome just as it was done for the Brooklyn bridge a quarter of a century ago, creat caissons will be built, towed to their places an in the complex within them, protected from the water which would fill them through their open bettoms by a constant pressure of air, the workmen will list fremove all the earth overling the rock, this lay a foundation of broken stone and coment, concreted. Whether the caissons will be of wood, as they were for the Brooklyn Bridge, or of steel, as is often the case howadays. Mr. Buck says will be left to the contracted working chandre will be made. Mr. Bridge or of steel, as is often the case howadays. Mr. Buck says will be left to the contracted when the produced by a foundation of broken stone and complex that the work below is finished.

For the Brooklyn Bridge only one calson was used on each side of the river, as the stone and the standard of the present when the stone that the work below is finished.

For the Brooklyn Bridge, only one calson was used on each side of the greater the pier will have its outside line only just beyond the head of the present wharf at Definery street.

For mouths men have been at work upon this wharf boring holes down through the water and overlying mud into the solid rock, to make certain where to find a resting place for the pier, for it is upon this side that the first work will probably be done. Four holes have been completed with the diamend-edged drill, and it is now practically certain that a hard, solid gneiss rock lies at a depth of about sixty-one feet below mean high water on the New York side of the river. No holes have been drilled on the other side yet, but soundings to the rock, taken last November by Mr. Buck, make it reasonably certain that the same rock is there, but at a death of from seventy to seventy-live feet.

The work of getting to the rock for the foundations of the niers will be done just as it was done for the Brooklyn bridge a quarter of a century ago. Great caissons will be built, towed to their places, and since however, the work will in them, protected will be done just as it was done for the Brooklyn bridge a quarter of a century ago. Great caissons will be built, towed to their places, and since however, he rock at least into steps, and upon them with masonry, and in the dwamer which would fill them through their open bottoms by a constant change at least the verying the rock, this is a subject to the Brooklyn Bridge on the other store and coment concreted. Whether the caissons will be of wood, as they were for the Brooklyn Bridge on the concrete should about the same under working chamber will eventually be filled solid with concrete, In the mean time the stone masonry for the plear feeting will be growing day by day on top of the caisson as it sinks, so that it will be zonder about the same time that the work below in finished.

For the Brooklyn Bridge only one caisson was used on each side of the river, as the stone masonry for the plear feeting will be growing the proposed to use two caissons on each side. Those legance

From the Washington Evening Star. "It is not generally known," observed a prominent blacksmith, "that nearly all of the anvils used by black-miths in this country are made by one firm in Brooklyn, New York. All kinds of substitutes have been invented and put on the market, but after using them the blacksmith generally goes back to the wrought-from anyll, which is hand made, there are plenty of eart from and steel anyll-for saie, but they find but little favor from blacksmiths, who prefer an anyll that sings. The cast-from anyll has no music about it, and does not give any more response to the hammer than if the was hammering on a stume. It is music, or singing, as, the smithy calls it, that is wanted. A black saith does nearly at his talking to his helper by the seunds made on the anyll by his harmer. As far as the village blacksmith is concerned, singing by the anyll is his constant neivertisement. Ordinarily an anyll will last from ten to twenty years, that is, if it is handled carefully, though there are mony anyls that are now used by sons which were used by the fathers during their entire lifetime." kinds of substitut s have been invented and



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A LEADER AMONG HIS PROPLE

Dr. Bowen, to Whom the Methodist Com-ference Gave 175 Votes for Bishop, The gentleman whose picture is shown here s Prof. J. W. E. Bowen, Ph. D., D. D., of Atlanta, Ga. The Methodist Episcopal Church of this country numbers many thousands of Afro-American members. It has never elected one of them to the exalted office of Bishop. But the recent Methodist Episcopal

Conference at Cleveland, O., paid a compli-



DR. J. W. E. BOWEN.

the world might well be proud. It did not quite elect him Bishop, but it gave him in one pallet 175 votes for the episcopal honor. The Roman Catholic Church has had at least one African Bishop. The Established Church of England conferred the great honor upon a native African, Bishop Crowther. It will not be surprising if, some day, Dr. Bowen or some other qualified Afro-American is chosen to the highest office in the Protestant churches, for here are to-day among the colored clergy of this country men who are eminent for plety. learning, and eloquence; and among these conspicuous men Dr. Bowen stands in the front

It is doubtful if there is another man of his race in this country who combines in a higher degree than Dr. Howen ripe scholarship, indegree than Dr. Howen ripe scholarship, intellectual viger, and the gift of elequence. Is is given to few men to combine in rich measure these gifts and attainments. Dr. Howen is one of them. Perhaps there is more conscissoness, more Attite sait, more Anglo-Saxon, and less classical English in Booker T. Washington's best utterances. But Dr. Bowen's thought is always scholarly, his sentences always polished and weighty, and though his words appeal most to the intellectual and the culture, he holds all within the sound of his voice by the spoil of his eloquence. It was a remarkable audience that he addressed in Athana at the African Congress hast winter, and it was a remarkable scene at the end of that address on "The Status of the Negro at the Close of the War and Today," when the hamy hundreds who had been moved by the orator as the wind moves the sen, sprang to their feet and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs for fully five minutes.

As a specimen of Dr. Bowen's rhectoric here is a taragraph from that address. He had told of the terrible debasement of the negro woman in slavery, "when all the virtues of her sex were utterly ignored." He continued:

Has this condition of affairs changed? I answer

in slavery. "when all the virtues of her sex were utterly ignored." He continued:

Has this condition of affairs changed? I answer unequivocally, yea, a thousand times, yea. A negative answer would be the quintessence of Ignorance. From a recent careful survey of every Soutacts State through nearly one hundred trusty observes, I have the testimeny that the young women are pure in large numbers, and are rapidly increasing in an intense chaste and pure from the list-ful approaches of the sinner, and that the number of lightly and lawingly married families purely preserved in the domestic and social virtues among husbands and wives some and daughters is so far boxon! the days of slavery that a comparison would mainly the difference. The marvet is that the number of the side rock of Christian character. From the harm life of the promiseous and unanneable sine of slavery, some of which were the natural and fatal growth of pagan vices, others the fruit of prostitution, to the making of one clean, beautiful, nobe, and divine family and home covers a period of increase moral, spiritual, and intellectual development, more algalitical than the geologic transformation of ages. He is known that this one and the leaver a mong like people is a doctor of

and more.

This leader among his people is a dector of philosophy of Harvard University. He has been or desser of Hebrew in Howard University, Washington, professor of church history in Morgan College, Baltimore, and is now professor of historical theology in the Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta. He is a young man, and should be in the prime of life for third, years to come.

Getting Rendy to Try Compressed Air on

Lenox Avenue Cars, The Metropolitan Traction Company is making preparations for the setting up of the air compressors for its experiment with compressed air motors on the Lenox avenue division of the cable road. An iron platform on a stone foundation has been built just north of the Lenox avenue power house, and upon this the engine avenue power to full the compressors is being put in position. The compressors are being put in position. The compressors are being received in sections, and when the engine is in position a compressor will be set up

The St. Louis Convention THENEW YORK TIMES' REPORTS.

They Will Be the Best.